The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, occurring in the industrial, legislative and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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Men do less than they ought unless they do all that they can. —Carlyle.

WHOLE NO. 970. WILLIAM GREEN, President WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1929. FRANK MORRISON, Secretary VOL. 19, NO. 35.

Labor Will Challenge Southern Feudalism

Executives of A. F. of L. national and international affiliates will confer in Washington, November 14, on an organizing movement in the South that will include every craft and calling.

This is the most extensive movement of its kind ever proposed by organized labor.

Trade unionists have no illusion regarding this problem. They know they must carry the story of organized labor to thousands of workers who have abandoned primitive methods of life for a life amidst roaring machinery.

Prejudices and individualism inherent in mountain and agricultural folk must be changed to a community spirit and a knowledge of the value of teamwork.

The South is being industrialized. Cotton and coal, textiles and lumber, turpentine and sugar, autos and airplanes are entering markets formerly supplied in most cases by plants in other sections of the country.

No trade union is immune from this low-wage, long-hour condition that challenges every other area.

Lincoln's dictum that a country can not remain half free and half slave is as true today as it was in the 60's.

Wage earners in the South seek freedom. Duty and self-interest impels every organized wage earner to aid them.

A chain is no stronger than its weakest link. The story of unionism must be carried into the Southland in an intensified manner. The men and women who have so long and so gallantly battled in that section should be given every assistance—not in a perfunctory manner, but whole-heartedly and determined.

Strong forces are arrayed against labor, but we are not alone in this fight. Powerful moral forces throughout the country—and especially in the South—will aid our campaign for a fuller life to the men and women of toil.

This is no job for weaklings.

We should "dig in" for an organizing and educational seige that will eventually unhorse those who aim to entrench Southern feudalism.

NEW TYPE CORPORATION IS GREATER THAN LAW

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 9.—Our laws are powerless to control certain new types of business and financial activity which have sprung up since the World War, United States Senator Sackett declared in an address to local business men.

These combinations, the Senator pointed out, defeat the Sherman anti-trust law, and legislation designed to control railroads and other public utilities.

The industrial holding company was cited as a sample of how the great wealth evades attempts to control present-day combinations that were undreamed of by authors of anti-trust legislation.

"The industrial holding company is a creature of the new wealth," said Senator Sackett. "Its securities are easily floated in the new enlarged reservoir of credit. An industrial holding company is not engaged in commerce. It buys the stock of competing industries, at least in sufficient quantities to become a dominant factor in each one. Its management has policy for all these corporations. What then becomes of our anti-trust protection?

Senator Sackett pointed out that the same development is seen in railroads, whose stock is held by investment companies.

"Such companies can, if they wish, also acquire the stocks of equipment corporations," said the Senator. "To these might be added even those of industries located upon some of the lines on which their stock interest is dominated.

"These security-holding corporations do not operate the railroads whose stock they own. Over them the Interstate Commerce Commission can exercise no authority, because the Constitution limits the commission's authority to agencies engaged in interstate commerce."

ALLEN GETS HOT REPLY IN SENATORIAL JOUST

Washington, Nov. 9. — Senator Allen, of Kansas, former Governor of that State and advocate of the famous "can't-strike" law, was at the receiving" end of another verbal joust with the triple-tongued Caraway of Arkansas.

The Kansas Senator declared that his colleagues have "an incapacity to control your feelings when you arise to make a speech."

The Arkansas Senator observed that the Senate "has greatly improved since the Senator from Kansas came."

Resenting this quiet sarcasm, Mr. Allen asked his colleague to speak fast, and give me time to understand what you say."

Mr. Caraway then unlimbered this 13-inch shell: "I do not expect to live that long."

Several weeks ago the two Senators engaged in their first combat, when Senator Allen protested against a "reflection on my thinking apparatus."

"I did not reflect on your thinking apparatus. I never thought you had any," replied Caraway.

SATURDAY WORK BAN SUSTAINED BY UNION

New York, Nov. 9.—Officers of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, warn manufacturers that they must observe the agreement with the union which bans Saturday work, except for two months a year during the busy season.

Samuel Klein, manager of a manufacturers' association, objects to the agreement because of "bootleg" shops in that industry.

The union intends to raise the level of the non-union shops by organizing them. In order to achieve that objective they insist upon full observance of the agreement, regardless of any temporary and illegitimate advantage some elements may secure.

FARM MORTGAGES GROW

Washington, Nov. 9.—Farms in this country were mortgaged $9,468,526,000 in 1928, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This is a gain of 1 per cent over 1925, when the total was $9,350,000,000. Almost two-thirds of the 1928 debt was in the 12 north central States.

LEROY KENNEDY PASSES ON

Phoenix, Ariz., Nov. 9.—Leroy Kennedy, former president Arizona Federation of Labor and editor Arizona Labor Journal, died at Apache Junction following a long illness. He was 64 years old and was a life-long member of the International Typographical Union.

OLIGARCH SPEAKS FRANKLY

Joseph R. Grundy, president Pennsylvania Manufacturers' Association, told a Senate committee that the rich and powerful should write tariff laws, and that "backward States have no chips in the game." He dislikes that portion of the Constitution which gives two Senators to each State.

Grundy is a textile manufacturer in Bristol, Penn. He owns and controls that town and he can't understand why this system should not be nation wide. He is opposed to organized labor and logically insists that this feudalism be applied on the political field.

People who stand on the side lines while trade unionists give battle to these autocrats are wrathful at Grundy's Senate declaration.

These people believe we can have an industrial plutocracy and a political democracy. They do not understand that if the plutocratic ideal prevails in industry it will be extended, automatically, to government.

Grundy only differs from his kind in that he frankly tells what he believes. The average oligarch conceals his views by harmless generalities that please those who refuse to see or think.

BRITISH TRADE UNIONS HAVE LESS MEMBERS

London, England, Nov. 9.—British trade unions lost nearly 550,000 members during the years 1926-27, according to the government's Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies in his report on trade unions for 1928.

"It is always necessary to emphasize the fact," the report states, "that less than half the trade unions known to exist are registered, although so far as can be discovered registered trade unions comprise about 80 per cent of trade union membership."

Large decreases are recorded by miners during the years. The South Wales Miners' Federation lost 56,000 out of 129,000 members; York-shire, 48,000 out of 196,000, and Nottingham, 18,000, or half its membership.

In the metal group, the leading losses were reported by the Amalgamated Engineering Union, 16,000; the British Iron, Steel and Kindred Trades Association, 15,000; boilermakers and shipbuilders, 6,000.

Membership in the transport unions rose steadily from 1922 to 1925, but during 1926-27 was reduced by 109,000, or one-sixth the total members.

Textile unions lost 15,000; those in the last two years the railway men lost 87,000; locomotive engineers and firemen 12,000 and the railway clerks 16,000. The building trades were less affected, as were textile workers' unions.

GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF LIQUOR IS FAVORED

Toronto, Ontario, Nov. 9.—Premier Ferguson and his party are returned to office by an increased majority. The campaign was contested on government control of liquor, which is the only issue. Opponents were divided into two camps—bone drys and those who favored a referendum.

Under the present law a person must pay $2 for a yearly permit. He can legally only purchase liquor or beer at a government store, but these can not be opened or consumed at any place other than his home. Hotels are considered homes. No hotel can sell liquor.

Halifax, Nova Scotia, Nov. 9.—By a majority of 20,000 this province voted for the sale of liquor under government control. Every district favored the plan. This is a sweeping reversal of a referendum, 10 years ago, when prohibition was favored by a vote of 80,000 to 23,000.

In the recent election rum runners and bootleggers were out in force against government control.

MORE MILLIONAIRES

Washington, Nov. 9.—The number of millionaires in this country are increasing, according to government income statistics for 1927.

The report shows a total of 290 individual incomes of more than $1,000,000 each. This is an increase of 62 over the preceding year. In the millionaire class the largest number income of between $1,000,000 and $1,500,000, 56 persons had between $1,500,000 and $2,000,000 and 11 persons had incomes of more than $5,000,000.

TEACHERS' PAY LOW

New Haven, Conn., Nov. 9.—The salary condition in public schools of this city is a disgrace, Prof. Henry Turner Bailey, head of the Cleveland Art Institute, told a group of church women. He cited the cost per capita of school maintenance in New Haven as the lowest of 10 similar New England cities. Prof. Bailey said that a good teacher is beyond price and that teachers who are underpaid can not do their best work.

BINGHAM CENSURED; "PLANTED" LOBBYIST

Washington, Nov. 9. — Senator Hiram Bingham of Connecticut was censured by the Senate for "planting" Charles L. Eyanson, $10,000 a year assistant to the president of the Connecticut Manufacturers' Association, upon the Senate pay roll to give Eyanson access to secret tariff conferences of Senators.

Bingham's action was declared, by a vote of 54 to 22, to be "contrary to morals and Senatorial ethics and tends to bring the Senate into dishonor and disrepute and such conduct is hereby condemned."

The resolution was introduced by Senator Norris, who was willing to accept an apology from the Connecticut Senator. The latter refused. He charged that other Senators secured tariff engineers from the United States Tariff Commission to aid them in this legislation. Senator Norris showed that there was nothing secret in such a procedure and that these experts did not represent special interests.

A small group of Senators attempted to tone down the censure, although none defended Bingham's action.

Senatorial censure is a rare proceeding. Bingham made no attempt to excuse "planting" the lobbyist and he questioned the motives of Senators on the Lobby Committee. This unusual situation, members of the committee declared, had to be met by the Senate.

PUBLIC WON'T BUY SHODDY TEXTILES

Boston, Nov. 9.—Textile manufacturers were warned that the public will not buy cheap, shoddy stuffs that are placed on the market to stimulate production.

The warning was made by a representative of a large New York city department store to the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers.

Other speakers deplored the failure of manufacturers to place their plants on a modern basis. Merger consolidations and group action are of little value if faulty management is the rule, it was stated.

Lee, Trainmen's ex-Chief, Is Dead; Historic Court Decision Recalled

Cleveland, Nov. 9.—William G. Lee, president Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen for 20 years, died at his home near here. He was 69 years old. He had been in ill health for several years.

He was elected secretary-treasurer of the brotherhood at their last convention, and resigned from that position last summer.

He was the trainmen's executive when that organization joined with the brotherhoods of engineers, firemen and conductors in 1916 to secure the eight-hour day.

Members of the "Big Four" transportation organizations set September 4 of that year as the strike date if their demand was not granted. President Wilson proposed an eight-hour day with overtime to be paid pro-rata. The railroad managers rejected the plan, which was accepted by the workers.

Faced by a general strike that would tie up transportation, President Wilson outlined his plan in a special message to Congress on August 29. Congress broke all records in making the recommendation a law. The bill was presented in the House by Congressman Adamson and passed that body September 1. The following day it was passed by the Senate. It was signed by the President September 5, the intervening days being Sunday and Labor Day.

Numerous injunctions against the government enforcing the law were secured by railroad managers. One of these orders was carried to the United States Supreme Court, which dissolved the order and upheld the law by a 5-to-4 vote. Just prior to the decision the managers and employes reached an agreement, based on the law.

The majority decision in this case is significant because of the statement that labor's right to cease work is limited "when employment is accepted in a business charged with a public interest."

Are courts will decide what business is "charged with a public interest," the court has clearly arranged for future developments.

Justice Day, one of the dissenters, handed down a vigorous protest against the theory that a court can force men to continue their employment in the interest of the public.

Justice Day, to sustain his position, quoted from the famous decision by the Supreme Court in the Milligan case, during the Civil War:

"No doctrine involving more pernicious consequences was ever invented by the wit of man than that any of its provisions can be suspended during any of the great exigencies of government. Such a doctrine leads directly to anarchy or despotism, but the theory of necessity on which it is based is false."

The majority decision, however, stands. It has been forgotten and is "warehoused" for future use.

MACHINE IS IDLENESS FACTOR; ALL KINDS OF LABOR AFFECTED

Washington, Nov. 9.—"Skilled labor has been eliminated by the machine in the sense of being skilled in the production of the article," said Senator Smith on the floor of the Senate.

The South Carolina Senator quoted authorities to indicate the march of automatic processes and consequent unemployment and destruction of purchasing power.

"Not only are these workers losing their jobs to the machines but they have got to pay tribute to the machine owner, in higher prices than ever before," said Senator Smith.

"The industries that are using these labor-saving devices have reduced their manual labor just as many times as the machine output is greater than the man output.

"We employ one man now where we used to employ 50 at $2.50 a day. Now we give the one man $10 a day and give the 49 nothing. We just substituted for the 50 at a living wage one man at a little increased wage and turned the others out to graze where they can find nothing."

Senator Smith said that the mechanization process affects the so-called "white-collar brigade" as well as workers in shop, mill and mine. "Modern office devices, in numerous instances," he said, "have taken the place of clerks and superintendents and machine does the work better than the individual did in a large percentage of clerical and superintendent positions."

Despite decreased production costs, the consumer pays a higher price than under old conditions, said the Senator. He pointed to claims by auto manufacturers that one system of distribution is costing two and three-quarters times more than the raw material, the manufacturing process and all the other overheads combined.

"And right here on this floor, with all these weeks of discussion (on the tariff) we have not heard one word as to why the American people are being forced to a system that denies them the privilege of enjoying the marvelously cheapening processes of machine production," he said.

WOMEN'S NIGHT WORK STOPPED IN JAPAN

Washington, Nov. 9.—Japan's abolition of cotton mill night work by young persons and women would be of interest to Southern textile barons and their defenders.

The Japanese law is now effective, according to the United States Women's Bureau. Cotton mills in that country will hereafter be operated on a two-shift basis from 5 a. m. to 11 p. m., reducing the actual hours of work from 10 to eight and one-half a day.

The bureau states that the Japanese government broadcast a message on the significance of the prohibition of night work and emphasized the worker's need for increased leisure.

Many factories celebrated the event in various ways and practically every newspaper commented on this social and economic change.

PARTY SPIRIT SCORED; NORRIS ON WAR PATH

Washington, Nov. 9.—Senator Norris of Nebraska, an outstanding figure in the movement against political partisanship in this country, announces he is a candidate for re-election and defies standpat foes.

"I'd rather be right than regular," declared the grim Nebraskan, who has accepted the challenge of an alliance of anti-progressives in that State to drive him from public office.

"Party loyalty planned to retire at the end of his present term, but recent developments have aroused the old warrior, who declares in a statement to the people of his State that party spirit is a menace to popular government.

"I do not concede that self-appointed, self-nominated partisan politicians, representing monopolies and privileged-seeking interests have the right to pass judgment on my political affiliation," said Mr. Norris.

"The absolute subservience to political bosses is necessary in order for a member of the United States Senate to remain in good standing in his party. I must plead guilty to the charge of irregularity. I would rather be right than regular. If compliance to the wishes of these bosses is the test of regularity, I prefer to be irregular."

MOONEY PARDON URGED BY CALIFORNIA LABOR

Long Beach, Calif., Nov. 9.—Governor Young was called upon by the annual convention California State Federation of Labor to "speed up his study" of the Mooney case and "grant the long-delayed pardon."

This action was recommended by the executive council of the state organization. The convention urged that an application for a pardon be immediately filed by Warren K. Billings, and declared its belief in the innocence of the two men.

Attention was called to action by the A. F. of L. convention at New Orleans last year, which asked Governor Young to release the two men. Similar action was taken last month at the A. F. of L. convention in Toronto.

WORKERS ON TRIAL; MANY SHOT IN BACK

Marion, N. C., Nov. 9.—Textile strikers will be tried, beginning November 11, on the charge of "conspiracy, sedition and rebellion." Six workers were shot in the back and killed October 2 last. Others were blinded by tear gas bombs thrown by regular police officials under Sheriff Atkins of this county.

These employes, together with other victims of cotton mill feudalism, suspended work the day before and approached the mill for the purpose of organizing. They were fired on.

The sheriff's posse charged on the unarmed workers with guns and bombs. Several were seriously wounded and one killed outright. This is the background for charges of "sedition and rebellion" that these victimized workers must face.

The two mills here were organized by the United Textile Workers several months ago and discharged active members. A strike followed and attempts to compromise the dispute failed.

The militia has replaced murderous county police officials. These political aides of the textile trusts can not conceive that workers have any right that is counter to the wishes of low-wage, long-hour employers.

PARTY LINES BROKEN OVER TARIFF POLICY

Washington, Nov. 9.—It appears to be accepted that the so-called "old guard" in the Senate administration group have lost their tariff fight and that the insurgent party and insurgent Republicans are in the saddle.

The situation is without parallel in the three-quarters of a century history of the Republican party. It is the first time in the history of tariff making that the West and South have stood against the East, and the contest between agriculture and manufacture seems to have been won by the former.

The absence of a party spirit and party discipline in the Senate is most significant. That body has undergone a revolution in a quarter of a century when the party caucus and the party whip were supreme. Independent thinking now is the rule, and non-partisanship is the fact.

This situation is of especial interest to organized workers who have always protested against political partisanship.

"YELLOW DOG" PACT ENFORCED ON LABOR

Easton, Pa., Nov. 9.—The Kraemer Hosiery Company at Nazareth, near here, enforce the yellow dog" contract on employes, Judge Russell C. Stewart was told at a hearing on an injunction issued against organized hosiery workers employed at that plant.

Strikers are denied use of the mails under the order. Several witnesses assured Judge Stewart that the presidents of the company declared in their hearing: "If you don't sign it (the "yellow dog") you will get a long vacation."

The witnesses all testified that wages were reduced during the past year, in some cases as much as one-third.

WILL PROBE UTILITIES

Boston, Nov. 9.—A commission created by the last State Legislature will probe the control and activities of public utilities in Massachusetts. The hearing will be general and not limited to any particular phase, said State Senator Osborne, chairman of the commission.

Labor To Hold National Parley; Unionism Into South Is Purpose

Washington, Nov. 9.—A conference of executives of A. F. of L. national and international affiliates to arrange a "campaign of organization among Southern workers, regardless of craft or calling," will be held at A. F. of L. headquarters, this city, beginning Thursday morning, November 14.

The call is signed by President Green and Secretary Frank Morrison, following a decision by the Executive Council that the conference be held in Washington.

The conference was ordered by the A. F. of L. convention at Toronto. It was recommended that every affiliated national and international union which has not already assigned organizers be urged to give their fullest cooperation by the assignment of organizers to the South at the earliest possible date.

The conference call declares that "the situation in the South is of com-manding attention to the officers and members of every national and international affiliate.

"There is a basis for the social unrest and industrial discontent which is so apparent in the South and which is attracting the attention of the nation.

"Officers and members of the A. F. of L. must respond to the appeal of Southern workers for assistance. We must give to them and to the industrial situation in the South the constructive service which the A. F. of L. is prepared to give. Let us accept the challenge which comes to us from those extremists found among employers of the South who classify the A. F. of L. as communist and destructionist.

"Let organized labor show by the presence at this conference of the representatives of all national and international unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. that we are tremendously in earnest to give to workers of the South all support possible in their efforts to organize and to raise their standards of life and living."

GRUNDY PLEADS FOR PRIVILEGE; WOULD HAVE FEW WRITE TARIFF

Washington, Nov. 9.—Joseph R. Grundy, president Pennsylvania Manufacturers' Association, astonished members of the Senate Lobby Committee by his frank avowal that the rich should write tariff laws and that the Constitution should protect this autocracy.

This capitalist stated his views without hesitance. He sneered at "backward" States, and said it was "unfortunate" that the Constitution gives two Senators to each of these States.

"Such States as Arizona, North and South Dakota, Georgia, Idaho, Mississippi, Arkansas, Montana, etc.," he said, "do not pay the government enough taxes to cover the cost of collection, and States like Pennsylvania, hamstrung as they are by adverse legislation, support these backward commonwealths and provide them with their good roads, their post offices, their river improvements and other Federal aid, figuratively on a golden platter."

He was shown a report from the Treasury Department that contradicted his claim that the "backward" States do not pay enough taxes to meet collection charges. When asked if he desired to withdraw that statement, he refused.

He pitted his guess—which he called his conviction—against official records.

Mr. Grundy was asked to explain if his list of "desirable" States—such as Pennsylvania—actually paid taxes, or did that money come from purchasers from every section of the country whose payments included taxes. The Pennsylvania industrialist refused to discuss the issue and insisted that Senators from the "backward" States should hold their peace when important legislation, like the tariff, is being considered.

It was the ancient cry of the autocrat. It was a revival of the claim, urged in the Constitutional Convention by Alexander Hamilton and other defenders in popular rule, that those who have should direct.

Mr. Grundy listed Nebraska as "pretty bad." When asked what he would do with Wisconsin, he replied: "I would hate to say."

Most of the progressive-minded Senators come from the Grundy "backward" States.

CREW LAW APPLIED TO MOTOR TRAINS

Austin, Texas, Nov. 9.—Motor cars operated on Texas railroads come under the law requiring trains to be manned by full crews, according to an oral statement by Attorney General Bobbitt.

The attorney general also said that the Texas & Pacific Transport Company, a Delaware corporation providing a house-to-house pick-up and delivery by motor truck of goods transported by train, is an express company and comes under the supervision of the Railroad Commission. It is the first company of its kind operating in Texas, he said.

NEW YORK AGREEMENT ACCEPTED BY CAR MEN

New Orleans, Nov. 9.—Striking street car men voted to accept the New York agreement without qualification. The agreement was signed September 5 in New York City, at a conference between A. B. Patterson, general manager of the company; L. P. Jr. President Green, Wm. Mahon, president Amalgamated Association Street Car Men, and Dr. John O'Grady of Catholic University, Washington.

The local street car men refused to accept the agreement and the international union continued paying strike benefits. Last month it was voted to accept agreement if certain matters be referred to arbitration. This was rejected by the company.

The strike had been on for several months. The Government was thrown into the controversy as the result of an injunction issued by Federal Judge Borah.

FEDERAL LAW WRECKS PRISON INDUSTRIES

Lansing, Mich., Nov. 9.—The Hawes-Cooper federal convict labor law, which becomes effective in five years, will wreck prison industries and the States must prepare for this change, Governor Fred W. Green told the Michigan Prison Commission.

The law is the result of a 25-years' fight by organized labor.

FIVE-DAY WEEK FIGHT OPENS IN VANCOUVER

Vancouver, B. C., Nov. 9.—The Building Trades Council has started a five-day week campaign. Speakers at the first meeting declared: "The five-day week is what we want and what we are going to get."

Representatives of the Plasterers' Union pointed to the success of the shorter work week in their calling.

SCHLESINGER IS ILL

New York, Nov. 9.—Benjamin Schlesinger, president International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, has been ordered by physicians to desist from union activities because of ill health. David Dubinsky is acting president. Mr. Schlesinger's enforced retirement is the result of a long and successful fight against "borers from within" and anti-union employers. These influences broke the trade unionist's health, although that international won the greatest victory in its history.

FEDERAL COURT GAGS IOWA GYPSUM LABOR

Salt Lake City, Utah, Nov. 9.—Officers of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, mind trade unionists and sympathizers that the strike of gypsum workers at Fort Dodge, Iowa, against the United States Gypsum company is still on. The company manufactures various brands of building material.

Federal Judge Scott, sitting at Fort Dodge, issued a blanket injunction restraining workers that is the last word in labor injunctions.

Under this writ the workers are prohibited "from combining and conspiring to prevent complainant from operating its mine and mill at Fort Dodge on an open (?) shop basis."

Workers and their friends are ordered to desist from doing anything, either directly or indirectly, that may injure the company's business and good will. This is so sweeping and all-inclusive that if a unionist even shrugged his shoulder when the company's anti-union policy is discussed he could be considered in contempt of court.

The slightest reference to the strike, either orally or by printed word, is prohibited, as is any reference to the fact that the strike has been on since 1921.

The court declared that this injunction must be observed "under penalties of the law."

This, of course, is intimidation, as there is no law covering the case. The court issues his sweeping edict and compels enforcement by every one within his jurisdiction, even though such constitutional guarantees as free speech, press and assemblage are set aside.

PENSIONS WON'T SOLVE 40-YEAR-OLD PROBLEM

Charleston, W. Va., Nov. 9.—"Old-age pensions may solve the problem of older employes, but what are we to do with men and women who are laid off at 40 and 45 years, in the prime of life?" asked William M. Conley, Governor of this State.

"From the standpoint of the State, the creation of an arbitrary artificial low-age barrier affords a serious social problem and one that is totally unnecessary," the Governor said.

"The employer who ignores economic and social dangers of creating an arbitrary low-age barrier in employment invites trouble. It is far better that men and women earn a livelihood than become a charge on the community. Men and women must be supported by something. The creation of such a social burden is unnecessary, uneconomic and unwise."

TAX SHIRKERS BUSY

Columbus, Ohio, Nov. 9.—Citizens of this State will vote on a constitutional amendment that will abolish the uniform system of levying taxes.

The Ohio Federation of Labor executive board calls upon trade unionists and sympathizers to defeat the amendment. Labor contends the adopted the legislature has a free hand in tax legislation and the powerful and influential will win. Every privilege seeker in the State favors the amendment.

SPOKANE BAKERS WINNING

Spokane, Nov. 9.—Organized bakers secured the signatures of three additional shops in their campaign for union conditions.